

231 cord untied than the murmuring starts again, *tarri*, in which case nothing remains but to kill the poor brute, or to sell it so that it may torment some one else. The Bedouin prays Allāh to free him from such a she-camel, which he calls *rarrāja*.

492 There are four habits sure to make even the strongest and most enduring she-camel fiercely hated, *hubī at-tabā'*: *īrūd*, shying and starting to run away the moment the rider dismounts; *'atūk*, refusing to be guided by either the heel, stick, or rein; *'aġla*, when on the march running from plant to plant smelling but not eating any; and finally the habit of kneeling suddenly when on the march and throwing off her rider. A camel that does this is called *hallāja*. A she-camel with any of these bad habits is called *dūmijje*, guilty of death, because she may cause her rider's death. The purchaser of a female riding camel in which one of these habits is found within twenty days, can return her, and his money must be repaid in full.

● [432]

CAMEL SADDLES

The supports of a camel saddle (Fig. 37) are four stout boards about 70 centimeters long and each fashioned in such a way as to form an obtuse angle on the outside about the middle. Above this point a hole 4 by 1 centimeters is cut through each board. The boards are placed together in pairs and fastened with strong hails. Wooden stakes, *dhās* (sing., *daḥāš*), 30 centimeters long by 4 wide by 1 thick, are driven through the two openings and project 8 centimeters on each side. The upper portions of the united boards are turned into the shape of cones with knobs at the top. Each knob, *rās* (a), has a diameter of about 8 centimeters; the cone, *razāle* (b), below the knob measures 11 centimeters, and just above the obtuse angle 32 centimeters, in circumference. The lower parts of the boards are fashioned like shovels, *zāf* (c), about 27 centimeters long by 1 thick, 20 centimeters wide at the top and 22 at the bottom. The inner sides of each pair of "shovels" form a sharp angle.

These two pairs of united boards form the front and hind parts of the saddle and are connected by four crosspieces (d and h) called *'aṣjān*, *maṣālib*, or *'aṣājed*. Two of these are straight, 48 centimeters long by 1 thick and 8 wide at one end but